WASHINGTON

General Butler's Explanation in Reference to Developments in the Impeachment Plot.

The Alleged Revenue Frauds in Brooklyn.

Befusal of Secretary McCulloch to Suspend Collector Callicott Until an Investigat ion Has Been Made.

Riot at Farmville, Va., Between United States Soldiers and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1867, 11:30 o'Clock P. M. General Batler and the New Developments in Reference to the Impeachment Plot-His Story of the Transaction with Mrs. Dun-

ham. In these despatches recently allusion was made to certain forthcoming disclosures in reference to the plot to obtain impeachment evidence against the President, howing that Mrs. Dunbam had received from General ler \$50, and was reproached by the latter for not In relation to this subject the following to given as General Butler's explanation:—While Conover was in Jail in this city a lady who boarded in the house with Mrs. Dunham called on General Butler and informed him that Mrs. Dunham had said her husband knew of the whereabouts of cervery important documents bearing on the assassion of President Lincoln, and subsequently a gentleid got money sufficient to defray expenses of travel-she could obtain the papers in question. General lier then said if Mrs. Dunham would bring to him a ent from her husband setting forth the characte Dunham afterwards called on the General the required statement, and told him hat the documents were in New York, to which lace she would have to go for them, and that Mr. Dun-am had fully instructed her how to proceed in order obtain them. General Butler asked her how much ney she would need for the purpose. She replied t as sile would be obliged to have a companion she ould need fifty dollars. This amount the General gave again appeared before the General, stating that as trouble had occurred at the jail she was unable see her husband, but brought a note from him exire the fifty dollars; so you had better return money." Mrs. Dunham answered that she had not not repay it. Mrs. Dunbam was greatly onished, and asked the General how he knew that had made such use of the money, General Butler wered that he would tell her a story. He then rebow, when he was in command of the Army of ames, he had engaged a man to go into the rebei

be had her answer; she might go; and she went.

/The Charges Against Collector CallicottSecretary McCuiloch to-day instructed Commissioner
Rollins to send to New York for all the papers in relacon to the grains of r. C. Califort, shelector of internal ovenue for the Third district of New York, to order that an investigation of the charges made against him night be made. The Secretary stated in the letter of astructions that as the Metropolitan Revenue Board had iven no opinion in the matter, and Mr. Califort had demanded an investigation, he did not feel authorized to suspend him from oillos until such investigation had

United States Soldiers. Information from Richmond, Va., this evening states hat a serious riot between the Unsted States soldiers ed at Farmville, in Prince Edward county, and ose of the town commenced last night. It apbers that he solders, who were paid off the day be-bre, went to a room kept by a negro man, and while there a difficulty commenced, which ended in a fight be-iswean the soldiers and negroes present. The soldiers got reinforcements from the barracks, and the negroes of the town railied to the assistance of the parties commencing the row. A large num-ber became engaged, and the fight was kept up through the night. It was still progressing when the drain from Lynchburg pessed to-day. One soldier had been shot and about a dozen badly beaten and a number of negroes wounded. The stores and other piaces of busihees were closed, and much apprehension was felt as to the result. The Provest Marshal called on the white disens to assist the soldiers, but they refused to do so, The Failure of the Currency gives notice to all

Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., to present the same and make legal proof thereof to Frederick A. Platt, receiver of said bank, at its office in that city. He also gives notice to the holders of the circulating notes of the same institution that such notes will be paid in swful money of the United States upon presentation of he same at the United States Treasury.

Receipts from Customs.
The receipts from customs from the 25th to the 31st of lugust inclusive, at the perts below named, are as fol-

Total \$3,609.664
The Reported Inselvency of Richmond Mer-

The merchants and others, comment uses to recomment, Virginia, are very indiguant at the false charge of gen-eral isnouvency brought against them by the correspond-ent of a New York radical paper, and will probably hold a meeting to denounce the author of the report. the Treatment of Union Prisoners in the

The committee for investigating the treatment of mion prisoners in rebel prisons, of which Hon. J. P. C. Shanks is chairinen, is daily receiving a large number of letters from intelligent men who have pariaken of the alities of the rebel prisons, all of which are being arranged and briefed. Mr. Shanks will in a few days go to New York on business connected with the labors of the committee, where he expects to remain two or three weeks. It is thought that the committee will meet here somewhere about the let of October.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)
Washington, Sopt. 10, 1807.
Those Intimate with the President assert that, alshould with the President assert that, al-shough not attack in so many words, his proclamation of amnesty tooked to the restoration of the right of bal-lot to all those who were included in its provincem. As to the legitity of the proclamation the ablest law-yers here have d vetared it to be unquestioned, nor can Congress set it and, except by the overthrew of the constitution itself.

egrams from seve. at sections of the South say the amation is received by nearly all classes with warm sections of satisfaction.

the Treasury Department. *** Opinion is expressed

that the proclamation will be found to restore confide generally, and aid in the work of a real and las union.

NEW REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU CONCERNING BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The new regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue conterning bended warehouse transportation and exportation of goods in bond, allowance for leakage and accounts of bonded goods, were issued to-day. Under them all existing warehousee must be re-established, otherwise they will be discontinued. With regard to the mode of establishing bonded warehouses, it is requisite that the owner or occupant will make application to the collector of internal revenue for the district, de-teribing the premises, the losation and capacity of the came, and setting forth the purpose for which the ware-house is proposed to be used—whether for storing his own merchandise or for general storage of merchandise in

under the fifth section. The following is the concluding paragraph:—

The regulations issued October 20, 1866, and published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as series two, No. 9, are hereby supersoded and the foregoing regulations will take effect immediately. But, when it is not practicable to obtain the evidence herein required for the cancellation of bonds executed prior to the date of these regulations, such bonds may be cancelled upon the presentation of such proof as was required at the time of their execution.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved—Hour McCullocu, Secretary of the Treasury.

The regulations contain a large humber of forms and detailed direction in regards to the duties of inspectors, storekeepers, transfer officers, and in regards to bonds and sureties in bonds, bills of lading, &c.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

General Steedman and the President.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 10.]

General Steedman had an interview of two hours'
default Steedman had an interview of two hours'
default with the President yesterday, during which he
earnestly protested against the removal of Secretary
McCulloch, arguing that the present condition of our
finances, the demant (constantly increasing) for our
subside the fresident to allow the present excitement
to subside before taking any farther steps toward the
development of his new policy. Before taking his
leave he positively declined to accept the War Office,
notwithstanding which, however, it is well known that
during the present week a strong pressure will be
brought to bear on the President to secure his appoint
ment. He left for New York is at night, intending to return in the course of a few weeks, when he will probebly be persuaded to accept the position offered him. In
the meantime there is the report in reference to McCleilan having been sent for to take the same position,
which conflicts with the statement that the place has
been offered to Steedman, but for which it is believed
there is some foundation in fact.

A Radical Coup D'Etag.

(Washington correspondence of the Boston Post, Sept. 9.)

The political gossips here are much excited to-day over a report that President Johnson contemplates a grand coup d'état should Congress attempt further encochment upon the Executive prerogatives. It is charged that his proclamations are but the forerunners of a depresse injection in the dismosal of Congress

Meeting of the Governors. Meeting of the (iovernore.

¡From the Washington Express, Sept. 9.]
On Thursday last Governore Oglesby. of lilinois;
Fletcher, of Missouri, and Crapo, of Michigan, held an
interview in the city of Chicago with Measra. Yates,
Logan, Judd, Bromwell, Terry and other members of
Congress who agreed in the policy of inviting the republican Governore to hold a council similar to that
which met at Altoons in 1862. The time spoken of was
from the 20th of September to October 1, and the place
Chicago, Washington or Philadelphia. The object of
the meeting is said to be to concert measures for the
impending campaign, in view of the altered condition of
public affairs.

GENERAL SICKLES.

Preparations for a Serenade-Movements of the General. Major General Sickles arrived in this city yesterday norning, in the steamer Manhattan, from Charleston and is at present staying at the Brevoort House. B his mother, in Abingdon square. He subsequently re-turned to the hotel, and was employed throughout the friends. Among others, General Brewster, William M. Evarts and the officers of the Forty-second regular inantry called upon the General Preparations are being made by the Excelsior Brigade

organizations of the city to give the General a cordial reception. General Sickles, is understood, however, to have stated that he will decline any political demonstration that may be tendered to him—though, of course, he will be pleased to receive any kindly compliments that may be offered to him by his old army associates.

Last evening there was a meeting of the remaining members of the Excelsior brigade, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a saitable reception to Major General Sickles; General Browster in the chair. It was determined, after a little discussion, that the demonstration should take the form of a serenade, and that it should be tendered on Friday evening neat. All soldiers who may choose to participate in the movement were unvited to do so. The following committee were appointed to make the necessary arrangements:—Colonel Burns, Major Purdy, Captain Newkirk, Lieutenant Colonel Rafferty, Major Quarterman and Sergeant Colbert.

The Republican Union General Committee also held a special meeting for the same purpose, the President, Charles Spencer, in the chair. On calling the meeting to order Mr. Spencer made a few remarks, saying

General.

Mr. Structer, who acted with the committee, then addressed him as follows:—

General.

Mr. Structer, who acted with the committee, then addressed him as follows:—

General Structes—As a committee appointed by the Union Central Committee or this committee we have the honor of waiting upon you. The Union Central Committee or this city has this evening met and passed resolutions highly culogistic of your course as a soldier and a civitian, and has directed the analysis of this committee, to invite you to address the Union people of this city upon the political state of the country. A committee has also been appointed to propare and publish an address to the people respecting your course as Commander of the Second Military District and your removal. We sak you to address this meeting at the Cooper Institute at such time as you shall select. We shall not expect you to speak as an exponent of our peculiar political views, but in vindication of your policy as a soldier citizen of the United States.

General Sickles—As to the people of the peasure of the Second Military District and your removal. The propers of the Second Military District and your removal. We sak you to address this meeting at the Cooper Institute at such time as you shall select. We shall not expect you to speak as an exponent of our peculiar political views, but in vindication of your policy as a soldier citizen of the United States.

General Sickles—As a committee, to invite you of the pleasure of the Second Military Districts and your removal. He then said he left the entire matter in the hands of the Congress, hoping that they would be guided by wisdom and the love of the Fenian brigade numbered 9,300 enlisted men, with shout 15,000 rifes, 16,500 accounterments, 120,000 reunds of arms, at Platt's Point about 20,000. In addition, the particular grounds of accusation which have prompted my removal. Pending the formal answer to my commincation it would not be proper for me to discuss publicly—in public assemblage—the measures of my additio

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Carl Schurz's Speech of Welcome to Sheridan

The following paragraphs are extracted from General Carl Schurz's speech of welcome last night to General

Carl Schurz's speech of welcome last night to General Philip Sheridan:—

But in you, air, the people see more than merely a man who can wield a sword, ride down hostile battalions and handle an army on the rough edges of battle. In you the people honor the glorious model of the American soldier—(cheers)—the soldier who is no mere untitalizing machine in the hands of a superior will, but who knows what he is fighting for, and whose brave soul will mever rest until the victory of his arms has received its true value in the assured triumph of a great cause. (Great appisues.) In you they honor the man whose cagle eye not only never faited to retze the decisive moment on the deld of battle, but seized with equal certainty the decisive points of the great problem of our day, not only as the bold rider of Winchester and the hero of the Shenandosh valiey and the Five Forks, but as the hero of the Fifth Military District. (Enthusiastic cheera.) General Sheridan, we welcome you as an honest man. (Loud applause.) Sir, you have achieved a triumph not inferior to your exploits as a soldier. (Geers) You have not only shown to the enemies of the country the invincibility of your arms, but the very men who hate you you have forced to respect and esteem you, in epito of themselves. (Applause.) Even now voices are looming up from the South—voices of men who abhor the authority you exercised—voices which say, "We detest the laws which placed him over us, but Sheridan is a man." (Cheera.) Dark as the horizon may appear, the day is not very far when the struggle we are now passing through will lie behind us in the records of history; the day when the whole American nation, North and South, willingly recognizing the beneficent results of this great revolution, will again be united in hand and heart; when the republic will throw her broad shield over the civil and political rights of all bee citizens. (Loud cheers.) Whetever Louisiana and Texas may say, biessed be the day which gives us the scoure reign of hearty loyalty and impartia

General Sheridan's Administration in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Republican (radical), Sept. 6,]
To sum up, General Sheridan, ofter two years of authority and five months of absolute control in this District, leaves the city of New Orleans, the Chief point of interest in it, in a deplorable condition, financial, political and sanitary; its treasury robbed by rebel officials under his very nose, the cause of republicanism no more advanced among its white citizens than it was two years ago, and an epidemic raging which the experience of the last five years seems at least to teach us might have been avoided by care and cleanliness.

It is as a soldier, and not as a statesman, that General Sheridan's name will illustrate the page of American history; and we trust that his career in the civil administration of this District will furnish another leason to the American people not to regard services purely military as indicating ability for high civil or political positions.

MECHANICS' FAIR IN LOWELL.

Lowers, Mass, Sept 10, 1867.

The Mechanics' Exhibition opened in this city this evening, and a large number of people are in attendance. Huntington Hall and several adjacent ones, covering nearly as acre of ground, are filled with articles. There are thirteen hundred exhibitors, and the number of articles already in amount to several thousand. Almost everything used for manufacturing purposes is on exhibition. The display of manufactured goods is very age. It is proposed to continue the fair meatic.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Pinal Adjournment—Decigration of Principles—All Connection With the Present Political Parties of This Country Forbidden.

Chrymann, Sept. 10, 1867,
7 o'Clock F. M.

To Clock F. M.

The Fenian Congress adjourned size die last evening, a declaration of principles was adopted. It is a calmiy expressed, well written document, setting forth the wrongs that Ireland has endured and the reasons that intended Ireland to be a separate and independent nationality, and the Fenian Brotherhood is to free her. The deciaration asks the public to regard the Brother-hood fairly, and to judge it solely by the conduct of its

ridual.

Resolutions enlogistic of the late Themas Francis Meagher were adopted—one to the effect that any attempt to appropriate as the property of any clique has name and fame, which should be consecrated to Ireland and liberty, is unjust. Resolutions were likewise adopted favoring hearty co-operation with the friendly press, disclaiming and forbidding any use of the Brotherhood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country; of thanks to prominent citizens who aided in the recovery of the Fenian arms, and discountenancing any application of funds except for the purchase of arms and other revolutionary purposes.

The committee to nominate fifteen Senators reported the following names:—Thomas Lavan, of Ohio; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Quinn, of New York; Miles D. Sweeny, of California; John Carlton, of New Jersey; P. B. Gallagher, of New York; P. W. Dunne, ef Illinois; Edward L. Carey, of New York; Patrick J. Meehan, of New Jersey; Peter Cunningham, Michael Finnegan, J. C. O'Brien and William Fleming, of New York; James W. Pitzgerald, of Ohio; General John O'Neill, of the District of Columbia.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The Injunction of Secrecy Among the Brother-hood-President Roberts' Messange-His Late Mission to Europe-The Reunion of the Roberts and Stephens Parties-Re-election of Roberts to the Presidency-The Report of the Secretary of War-9,300 Armed Fenians, 20,000 Riftes and a Vessel in New York Comprising the Army and Navy of Ireland. CEVELAYD, Sept. 10, 1867.

Last night the Congress sat with closed doors and every part of the building guarded with armed soldiers, and the members were sworn not to divulge us proceed.

and the members were sworn not to divulge its proceed-ings even to the Circles, except as permission was given. The proceedings throughout were stormy, and several times there was danger of the Congress breaking up in the proposition to swear the members to secrecy; but after hearing instances narrated of previous bad faith it was determined to bind every member by stringent

it was determined to bind every member by stringent oath to secrecy.

The question whether women should be admitted to Circles was answered in the negative, because of their inability to keep a secret.

The message of President Roberts, occupying several columns, was given to the public, but the supplementary message, containing accounts of his mission to Paris, was reserved for the private consideration of the Congress. In that document Mr. Roberts said that after visiting Circles in Great Britain and Ireland he went to Paris, where he met the representatives of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. He found the Irish people

hisses greated every repetition of his name, and the resolution was at last declared carried amid voctforous dissent. A resolution was adopted by a large majority appointing a committee to draft an appeal to the United States government in behalf of the Irish patriots, prisoners confined in British dungeona. In the debate on the passage of this resolution the general spirit of the Congress was in favor of such action, and that the two great political parties in America should understand that whichever party proved friends of the Fennan Brotherhood understand that whichever party proved friends of the Fennan Brotherhood understand that the Brotherhood, and that this should be taught to different circles at home. In this way the Fennan Brotherhood would become a power to be felt and heard in America. It was the feeling that all parties should be ignored, and that the Brotherhood should be the enemy of its enemies, and the friend of its friends, no matter who

that the Brotherhood should be the enemy of its enemies, and the friend of its friends, no matter who the party or what their principles.

A declaration of principles was afterwards adopted and given to the public, as was series of resolutions, which professed hearty co-operation with the friendly press; discissiming and forbidding any use of the Brotherhood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country; of thanks to prominent citizens who aided in the recovery of the Fenian arms, and of acknowledgment to the Irish nationalists of Cleveland, and discountenancing any application of funds except for the purchase of arms and other revolutionary purposes.

THE WRECK OF THE GEORGE CROAWELL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. KET Wmr, Sept. 10, 1867. } The steamer General Grant, of the Cromwell line, has arrived to take off the passengers of the wrecked steamer

The Steamer George Cromwell Affont.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Est War, Sept. 10, 1867.

The steamer George Cromwell was got aften yesterday, but the full extent of her injuries is not yet known. The probabilities are, however, that she can be repaired and resume her place in the line to which she belongs.

George Cromwell,

FIRE IN JEFFERSONVILLE, MO.

A Baptist church, a two story brick house, and two one story frame houses in Jeffersonville, Ind., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$8,000, on which there is barely any insurance. The fire was the market

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Education.

Discussion on the Finance and Canal Questions.

Secession of Horace Greeley from the Convention.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1867.
The amusing feature of this morning's session w the bodily secession of Horace Greeley from the Con-vention. You will remember the threats which he has vention. You will remember the threats which he has uttered so many times against its protracted deliberations. To-day he put the last of these threats into fulfilment. When he got a chance he rose and delivered the funny speech given below in the report of the proceedings, declaring that as the Convention had, by a large majority, deliberately fixed upon the 10th of September as the day of adjournment, and as that time had arrived, he felt himself relieved of any obligation to remain longer. He then granted his deak gathered to remain longer. He then opened his desk, gathered his papers into a heap, tied them up in a handkerchio and just at the hour of noon left the Convention cham

report which is appended in the proceedings below. The original article of the constitution is vastly expanded, as, indeed, are all the articles so far reported—a fact which gives rise to the apprehension that the con stitution which the Convention will finally agree upon will resemble a volume of the statutes rather than a conwhich accompanies the report states that the object of

stage of the subject is reached.

CRATTURE.

Mr. Stration, the only republican from New York city who was chosen to the Convention, has received a warm letter of thanks from the officers of the First division of the National Guard for his successful opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment, whereby the elective system of generalship was to be abolished, and the discipline of the militia thereby most seriously impaired.

paired.

The liquon question.

The hearing of the New York liquor dealers on the subject of prohibitory legislation before the Committee on the Adulteration and Sale of Liquors, which was to have been given at four o'clock this afternoon, has been postponed until Friday, at the same hour.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Reappearance of Horace Greeley in the Con-

Horace Greeley seems to have reconsidered his hast

letermination to abandon the Convention, for he mad ns appearance during the session to-night, and remained during a portion of the proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1867.

The State Constitutional Convention met this morning

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Size. 6. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall elect, on joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall held his office for four years and until his successor is appointed. He shall have such powers and perform such during the shall have such powers and perform such during the shall crate a state Board of Education, to consust of seven members, of which Board the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller of Grico shall form a part, and the other four members shall be circuit on the state of a state of a state of the stat

result of such investigations to this Convention at the earliest day possible.

After debate the resolution was adopted—60 to 21, Mr. Ansaws moved that, as a part of the investigation directed to be made, the greatest width of each bost passing the locks tested be taken and reported.

Mr. Prossen moved to amend that if the Canal Board is not in seesion the inquiries be referred to Canal Commissioner Hoyt.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Wales moved to amend that the Canal Board be requested to inquire and report concerning the capacity of the locks and the manner of lockage on the Delaware and Raritan canal.

The amendment was carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committees on Finances and Canals.

Mr. Bergers and Mr. Straour spoke in favor of enlarging the canals.

When Mr. Seymour had exhausted his hour, Mr. Atvone asked unanimous consent to allow him (Mr. Seymour) to conclude his speech.

Mr. Churke would not object if a like favor should now be granted to Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Atvords said in order to test the some of the Convention he would move to report progress.

A division was called on the motion when it was found there was not a quorum present. The Committee was then dissolved and the President resumed the chair.

The roll of the Convention was called and seventy-six members answered to their names.

Mr. Wend moved to take a recess.

Mr. Atvords saggested that officers be sent out so notify absent members that there was not a quorum present.

The Parsingers and he had already taken that precaution.

The Passinger said he had already taken that precau-

The Parsident said he had already taxes.

The absentees were again called, but there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Atvent moved to take a recess until half-past seven o'clock, which was carried, and a recess was taken.

Evening Session.

The Convention met at seven o'clock.

The consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals was resumed in the Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made by Messra. Seyhour, Comstock, Duganne and Spineer.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Fever at Key West Among the Cable Hands.

KEY West, Fla., Sept. 10, 1867, }
8 o'Clock P. M.

The fever is pretty bad here. Third Engineer Odnover, of the United States steamer Lenapse, died this morning, and his body was refused burial ashore. The Lenapse was compelled to bury him at see.

Two more of the hands employed on the Gulf Cable expedition have died in the hospitals.

No further intelligence has been received from the

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Onleans, Sept. 10, 1887.

There were forty-two yellow fever deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning.

The Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

Washington, September 10, 1801.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Pensacola announcing the continued ravages of the yellow fever at that port.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. New Governor General and New Com mander-in-Chief-A "Rouge" Election Vie

Earl Mayo succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General

General Charles Windham, known as "Redan" Windham, from having led a successful assault on the Redan, replaces Michel as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

His appointment will be officially appounced this

The Earl of Mayo belongs to the succest house of Clanricarde, in Ireland, and the sardom is one of considerable influence. The family name is Bourks. I believe the peerage is now held by Richard Southwell Bourke, Lord Nass, who was Chief Scorestay for Iseland during the Fenian insurrection, and was spoken of in connection with the Governor Generalship of Canada before Lord Monck. His father (Robert Bourke, Earl of Mayo) would be now about seventy years of age, and, to the best of my recollection, died a short time since. The families of the Bourkee and Windhams—that of the new Commander-in-Chief—are related by marriage. Mr. Doumle has been elected to the Dominion Parliament by a majority of twenty.

The result is a "Rouge" victory.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The first game of the series for this season be-tween the above named clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., and resulted, as the score will show, in a decided victory for the Unions. The Eurekas were minus the service the Unions. The Eurekas were minus the service four of their best players, and after securing subst for three of the absentees they commenced the with eight men. It may readily be supposed, then that the game was very tame, but the Unions did heavy batting occasionally, as also did Dockney Mills of the Eurekas, which tended to make the somewhat spirited. Splendid dy catches were ma

Match Game Between Jersey City Hook and

Indder Companies.

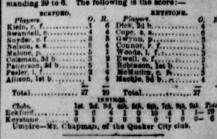
A very spirited game was played yesterday on the Champion's grounds, Jersey City, between Hook and Ladder No. 1 and Hook and Ladder No. 3, the latter

Ladder No. 1 and Hook and Ladder No. 3, the late challenging the whole Fire Department. The form company accepted the challenge, and, as it happened be the home and home game between them, the gas was very interesting. The following is the accretions. The following is the accretion of the control of the c Ply catches were made as follows:—Dingler, 5; Tilden, 8; Leather, 3; Danmead, 3; Warren, 2; Johnson, 2, N. B. Shafer, 2; Ciarke, 1; Norton, 2; De Mott, 3; W. B. Shafer, 1; Under-nil, 1.

Tilden, Denmend and Dingler—all members of the old Lone Star Club—nustained their well carsed reputa-tion, as did also Shafer and De Mott.

The Eckfords of Brooklyn Defeat the Keystones of Philadelpnia.
PHILADELPHA, Sept. 10, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played this afternoon between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Keystone club of this city, in which the former won, the



Chief Justice Chaze is at present stopping at the St.
Nicholan hotel. He is en route for Washington, and
will leave this city for Philadelphia to-day, where he
purposes to remain for a short time and will arrive in
Washington on Saturday next. For some time past he
has been stopping with his sen-in-law, ex-Gorenner
sprague of Rhede Island, and is new on his way beel
to the national capital to recume his official duties.
During yesterday he remained quietly in his room at
the hotel, with the exception of a short walk taken
during the afternoon, in company with Colonel Howa,
But few valture called on him yesterday, and his presnee in the city at this time, it is authoritatively sacied,
has no bearing on or connection with any political moves.